Introduced by Senator Calderon

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections—3252 and 3260 3098 and 3252 of the Civil Code, and to amend Sections 10262 and 10262.5 of the Public Contract Code, relating to works of improvement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 738, as amended, Calderon. Works of improvement.

(1) Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, requires a prime contractor or subcontractor to pay to any subcontractor, not later than within 10 days of receipt of each progress payment, unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the respective amounts allowed the contractor on account of the work performed by the subcontractors, to the extent of each subcontractor's interest therein. A similar provision applies under the State Contract Act with respect to payments made by a contractor, prime contractor, or subcontractor to a subcontractor. Any contractor or his or her agent or employee who permits the violation of any contract awarded pursuant to the State Contract Act to the injury of the state, and any subcontractor or agent or employee of any contractor or subcontractor who has knowledge of any work being done in violation of any contract under the State Contract Act and does not report it, as specified, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

This bill would instead require, under both the Contractors' State License Law, as applicable to public works of improvement only, and the State Contract Act, a contractor, prime contractor, or subcontractor, $SB 738 \qquad \qquad -2-$

as applicable, to pay those amounts to the subcontractor not later than within 7, rather than 10, days of receipt of each progress payment. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Under existing law, if labor, service, equipment, or materials have been furnished to a jobsite by a claimant who did not give a 20-day public work preliminary bond notice, then that claimant is not precluded from giving a preliminary notice at any time thereafter. However, existing law then only allows that claimant to assert a claim against a payment bond and to file a stop notice for labor, service, equipment, or material furnished within 20 days prior to the service of that preliminary notice, and at any time thereafter.

This bill would delete the provision that related to asserting a claim against a payment bond.

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(3) Existing law requires that a 20-day public work preliminary bond notice be given under specified circumstances. If the notice is not given, a claimant may enforce a claim by giving written notice to the surety and the bond principal within 15 days after recordation of a notice of completion. If no notice of completion has been recorded, the time for giving written notice to the surety and the bond principal is extended to 75 days after completion of the work of improvement.

This bill would delete the provisions authorizing a claimant to enforce a claim by giving written notice to the surety and the bond principal within 15 days after recordation of a notice of completion and extending the time for giving written notice to the surety and bond principal to 75 days after completion of the work of improvement if a notice of completion has not been recorded.

(3) Existing law requires the original contractor to pay each of its subcontractors from whom retention has been withheld, each subcontractor's share of the retention received, within 10 days from the time that all or any portion of the retention proceeds are received by the original contractor. Within 10 days of receipt of written notice by the owner from the original contractor or by the original contractor from the subcontractor, as applicable, that any work in dispute has been completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, the owner or original contractor is required to advise the notifying party of the acceptance or rejection of the disputed work. Within 10 days of acceptance of the disputed work, the owner or original contractor is required to release the retained portion of the retention proceeds.

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This bill would require those acts to be taken within 7, rather than 10, days.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7108.5. A (a) On all private works of improvement, a prime contractor or subcontractor shall pay to any subcontractor, not later than—within seven 10 days of receipt of each progress payment, unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the respective amounts allowed the contractor on account of the work performed by the subcontractors, to the extent of each subcontractor's interest therein. In the event that there is a good faith dispute over all or any portion of the amount due on a progress payment from the prime contractor or subcontractor to a subcontractor, then the prime contractor or subcontractor may withhold no more than 150 percent of the disputed amount.

- (b) On all public works of improvement, a prime contractor or subcontractor shall pay to any subcontractor, not later than seven days of receipt of each progress payment, the respective amounts allowed the contractor on account of the work performed by the subcontractors, to the extent of each subcontractor's interest therein.
- (c) In the event that there is a good faith dispute over all or any portion of the amount due on a progress payment from the prime contractor or subcontractor to a subcontractor, then the prime contractor or subcontractor may withhold no more than 150 percent of the disputed amount.

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(d) Any violation of this section shall constitute a cause for disciplinary action and shall subject the licensee to a penalty, payable to the subcontractor, of 2 percent of the amount due per

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month for every month that payment is not made. In any action for the collection of funds wrongfully withheld, the prevailing party shall be entitled to his or her attorney's fees and costs.

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(e) The sanctions authorized under this section shall be separate from, and in addition to, all other remedies either civil, administrative, or criminal.

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- (f) This section applies to all private works of improvement and to all public works of improvement, except where Section 10262 of the Public Contract Code applies.
 - SEC. 2. Section 3098 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 3098. "Preliminary 20-day notice (public work)" means a written notice from a claimant that was given prior to the assertion of a claim against a payment bond, or the filing of a stop notice on public work, and is required to be given under the following circumstances:
- (a) In any case in which the law of this state affords a right to a person furnishing labor or materials for a public work who has not been paid therefor to assert a claim against a payment bond, or to file a stop notice with the public agency concerned, and thereby cause the withholding of payment from the contractor for the public work, any person that has no direct contractual relationship with the contractor, other than a person who performed actual labor for wages or an express trust fund described in Section 3111, may file the preliminary notice, but no payment shall be withheld from the contractor pursuant to that notice unless the person has caused written notice to be given to the contractor, and the public agency concerned, not later than 20 days after the claimant has first furnished labor, services, equipment, or materials to the jobsite, stating with substantial accuracy a general description of labor, service, equipment, or materials furnished or to be furnished, and the name of the party to whom the same was furnished. This notice shall be served by mailing the same by first-class mail, registered mail, or certified mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the contractor at any place the contractor maintains an office or conducts business, or his or her residence, or by personal service. In case of any public works constructed by the Department of Public Works or the Department of General Services of the state, such notice shall be served by

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mailing in the same manner as above, addressed to the office of the disbursing officer of the department constructing the work, or by personal service upon the officer. When service is by registered or certified mail, service is complete at the time of the deposit of the registered or certified mail.

- (b) Where the contract price to be paid to any subcontractor on a particular work of improvement exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400), the failure of that contractor, licensed under Chapter 9, (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, to give the notice provided for in this section, constitutes grounds for disciplinary action by the Registrar of Contractors.
- (c) The notice requirements of this section shall not apply to a laborer described in Section 3089 or to an express trust fund described in Section 3111.
- (d) If labor, service, equipment, or materials have been furnished to a jobsite by a claimant who did not give a preliminary notice pursuant to subdivision (a), that claimant shall not be precluded from giving a preliminary notice at any time thereafter. The claimant shall, however, be entitled to assert a claim against a payment bond and file a stop notice only for labor, service, equipment, or material furnished within 20 days prior to the service of the preliminary notice, and at any time thereafter.
- (e) The failure to provide, pursuant to Chapter 974 of the Statutes of 1994, a written preliminary notice to a subcontractor with whom the claimant has contracted shall not affect the validity of any preliminary notice provided pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2.

- SEC. 3. Section 3252 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 3252. With regard to a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1995, in order to enforce a claim upon any payment bond given in connection with a public work, a claimant shall give the 20-day public works preliminary bond notice as provided in Section 3098.

SEC. 3. Section 3260 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

3260. (a) This section is applicable with respect to all contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1991, relating to the construction of any private work of improvement. However, the amendments made to this section during the 1992 portion of the 1991–92 Regular Session of the Legislature are applicable only with respect to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 1993, relating to

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the construction of any private work of improvement. Moreover, the amendments made to this section during the 1993 portion of the 1993–94 Regular Session of the Legislature are applicable only with respect to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 1994, relating to the construction of any private work of improvement.

- (b) The retention proceeds withheld from any payment by the owner from the original contractor, or by the original contractor from any subcontractor, shall be subject to this section.
- (c) Within 45 days after the date of completion, the retention withheld by the owner shall be released. "Date of completion," for purposes of this section, means any of the following:
- (1) The date of issuance of any certificate of occupancy covering the work by the public agency issuing the building permit.
- (2) The date of completion indicated on a valid notice of completion recorded pursuant to Section 3093.
 - (3) The date of completion as defined in Section 3086.

However, release of retentions withheld for any portion of the work of improvement which ultimately will become the property of a public agency, may be conditioned upon the acceptance of the work by the public agency. In the event of a dispute between the owner and the original contractor, the owner may withhold from the final payment an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the disputed amount.

- (d) Subject to subdivision (e), within seven days from the time that all or any portion of the retention proceeds are received by the original contractor, the original contractor shall pay each of its subcontractors from whom retention has been withheld, each subcontractor's share of the retention received. However, if a retention payment received by the original contractor is specifically designated for a particular subcontractor, payment of the retention shall be made to the designated subcontractor, if the payment is consistent with the terms of the subcontract.
- (e) If a bona fide dispute exists between a subcontractor and the original contractor, the original contractor may withhold from that subcontractor with whom the dispute exists its portion of the retention proceeds. The amount withheld from the retention payment shall not exceed 150 percent of the estimated value of the disputed amount.
- (f) Within seven days of receipt of written notice by the owner from the original contractor or by the original contractor from the

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subcontractor, as the case may be, that any work in dispute has been completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, the owner or original contractor shall advise the notifying party of the acceptance or rejection of the disputed work. Within seven days of acceptance of the disputed work, the owner or original contractor, as the case may be, shall release the retained portion of the retention proceeds.

- (g) In the event that retention payments are not made within the time periods required by this section, the owner or original contractor withholding the unpaid amounts shall be subject to a charge of 2 percent per month on the improperly withheld amount, in lieu of any interest otherwise due. Additionally, in any action for the collection of funds wrongfully withheld, the prevailing party shall be entitled to his or her attorney's fees and costs.
- (h) It shall be against public policy for any party to require any other party to waive any provision of this section.
- (i) This section shall not be construed to apply to retentions withheld by a lender in accordance with the construction loan agreement.
- SEC. 4. Section 10262 of the Public Contract Code is amended to read:
- 10262. The contractor shall pay to his or her subcontractors, within seven days of receipt of each progress payment, the respective amounts allowed the contractor on account of the work performed by his or her subcontractors, to the extent of each subcontractor's interest therein. The payments to subcontractors shall be based on estimates made pursuant to Section 10261. Any diversion by the contractor of payments received for prosecution of a contract, or failure to reasonably account for the application or use of the payments constitutes ground for actions proscribed in Section 10253, in addition to disciplinary action by the Contractors' State License Board. The subcontractor shall notify, in writing, the Contractors' State License Board and the department of any payment less than the amount or percentage approved for the class or item of work as set forth in Section 10261.
- SEC. 5. Section 10262.5 of the Public Contract Code is amended to read:
 - 10262.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a prime contractor or subcontractor shall pay to any subcontractor, not later than seven days of receipt of each progress payment, the

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respective amounts allowed the contractor on account of the work performed by the subcontractors, to the extent of each subcontractor's interest therein. In the event that there is a good faith dispute over all or any portion of the amount due on a progress payment from the prime contractor or subcontractor to a subcontractor, then the prime contractor or subcontractor may withhold no more than 150 percent of the disputed amount.

Any contractor who violates this section shall pay to the subcontractor a penalty of 2 percent of the amount due per month for every month that payment is not made. In any action for the collection of funds wrongfully withheld, the prevailing party shall be entitled to his or her attorney's fees and costs.

- (b) This section shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to a contractor or a subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by a contractor or deficient subcontract performance or nonperformance by a subcontractor.
- (c) On or before September 1 of each year, the head of each state agency shall submit to the Legislature a report on the number and dollar volume of written complaints received from subcontractors and prime contractors on contracts in excess of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), relating to violations of this section.
- SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.